WEDNESDAY.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS AT THE SESSION OF NATIONAL COUNCIL.

RELIGION AND WOMAN'S WORK.

CLARA C. HOFFMAN ELOQUENTLY DE-NOUNCES THE TOBACCO HABIT.

Miss Sadle American and Other Noted Reformers Make Addresses -- Miss Willard Tells of a Visit to President Cleveland and What He Said to Her.

Washington, Feb. 12.—Religion and woman's work and influence therein as they should be practiced in the various walks and relations of life, was the theme to which the national council of women devoted their three sessions to-day. Since yesterday more fraternal delegates have arrived and before the regular proceed-ings of the morning session began they were introduced to the council. They in-States of Kansas, and Heien Stowell Johnson, of Pennsylvania, repressing the Farmers' Alliance, and Amelia S. Quinton, of the Woman's National Indian Association. The theme for discussion was divided into several sections, of which the first was the influence of women to be perform religious conviction to bear in bringing religious conviction to bear upon daily life. A paper on this subject was read by Minnie D. Louis, of New York, who discussed the part women, particularly in the later days, have had in moulding religious thought. A new day was shining on us unawares, she argued. A new era for women in the sociological The discussion of the subject was participated in by May F. Lovell, of Penn-sylvania, a delegate from the Anti-Vivi-

participated in by May F. Lovell, of Pennsylvania, a delegate from the Anti-Vivisection Society; Frances E. Basiev, of Michigan, vice president of the national council; Mrs. Jenkins, Miss Johnson, of Pennsylvania, and Frances E. Willard T he next session of the general topic treated of woman's mission to the church as minister and missionary, and Mrs. Katherine Lente Stevenson, of Massachusetts, led in the discussion. She was followed by Ellzabeth U. Yates, of Maine; Emeline Burlingame Cheney, of Maine; Mary S. Armstrong, of Indiana, and others.

Miss Sadie American, of Chicago, spoke on the social obligations of religion. She said in part:

"It is time for us to realize that the sins of omission are as great as those of commission. We must stop speaking of the wickedness of caste in India and of the cruelty of the Turk to the Armenian, and instead, first remove the beams from our own eyes. It is time to stop saying tacity, 'God is my Father and your Stepfather.' It is time we are freeing our slaves—slaves of the needle and thread—slaves of the crowded workshops. Work through the day and night until your eyesight is gone and your fingers are worn, till your back is bent and your breath is heavy; work to the music of children crying for bread and the baying of the wolf at the door. I do not believe in a God that made work a curse. My God is a God who worked Himself; who created the earth and knew that it was good. Yours is the sin to make it a curse."

Miss Frances E. Willard presided during

Miss Frances E, Willard presided during the second part of the evening. After prayer by Katherine Lente Stevenson, Miss Belle Kearney, of Mississippi, spoke on temperance and unity.

"In educating children against intemperance," she said, "the W. C. T. U. is speculating in futures by which it expects great returns, and in educating young women against intemperance it is bringing on the day when women will refuse to marry men not as free from alcoholic, and tobacco poision as themselves." She paid a high tribute to the women of the W. C. T. U. and concluded: "Dear girls, when you serve wine to men at your homes you deliberately cast a slur on these women; you deliberately cast a slight upon the son of God and you bring shame upon your selves."

Miss Clara C. Hoffman, of Missouri.

selves."
Miss Clara C. Hoffman, of Missouri, spoke on "What Promise for the Future". She said in part: "We all know that the scars in the flesh are indelible. They do not wear out, nor wash out, nor grow out. A noted scientist declares that scars or impressions upon the brain made by the weath and physical habits of the individ-A noted scientist declares that scars or impressions upon the brain made by the mental and physical habits of the individual are as indelible as are the scars in the flesh. During the last quarter of a century patient investigation and careful research have proven that an appullingly larse percent of crime, insanity, idooy, epilepsy and ather forms of physical and moral deforming the poisonous habits of drink and narcotics, impelled and compelled by the rioting fevers of lust. What promise here for the future? What promise in the fact that we spend annually \$250,000,000 for tohace to set the nerves all aquiver and paralyze the heart; that in the halls and hotels, parks and playing grounds, railways and restaurants, depots and dining rooms, and alas! too often, homes as well. We live move and have our being in the odor and every of the heart; that in the fleat we five up the battle? No, indeed: Light hearts though the close of the hearts are sively we give up the battle? No, indeed: Light hearts through the close of the between the size arch upon the sky. This great council of women, which is but a link between the many organizations of women, is an evidence of the betterment when shall be equity of thought, purpose and sympathy, and when the Golden Rule shall be applied to society, custom and law."

Lady Henry Somerset did not speak as the had expected, being confined to the house by a cold.

Miss Willard closed the ression with an account of her visit to the White House to Applied to present the polyglot petition to President Cleveland.

The president she said, in reply, stated that he regarded the object of the petition as one in which all good men and women should take an interest, He closed by expressing the pleasure he felt in receiving the representatives of the W. C. T. U.

Every Precaution

Speaking of Butterine, Prof. Caldwell of Cornell University,

"The process is cleanly throughout and includes every precaution necessary to secure a product entirely free from animal tissue or any other impurity."

Silver Churn Butterine

is prepared by a new and special process from carefully selected materials. Our Silver Chure trade mark on each wrapper is a guarantee of ex-

Armour Packing Co., Kansas City, U. S. A.

Headquarters for JOHN LUCAS' PAINTS. Telephone 1999.

INDIAN DELEGATES CONFER.

Osages and Members of Five Tribes Consult

egates representing the five civilized tribes held a conference to-day which was attended by the delegates sent here by the Osago council to represent the Osages in matters bending in congress. At the head of the Deage delegation is Chief James Bigheart, who is favorable to the proposition to have the Osage country taken away from Okiahoma and added to the Indian country. The chief made a taik in the conference in which he said that he would do all he could to bring this about. As he had just arrived this morning he could not tell what was the best plan to follow, but he would abide by the opinions of the others of the Indian country. A plan was agreed upon. The plan is for the chief of the Osages to appear before the Indian committees and cover in a statement some of the injuries inflicted upon the Osages by deputy marshals of Okiahoma. It is claimed he has a list of cases showing that great Injustice has been who is favorable to the proposition to have er in a statement some of the injuries infilicted upon the Osages by deputy marshals of Oklahoma. It is claimed he has a list of cases showing that great injustice has been done and this will be offered as an excuse why they demand to be taken out of Oklahoma and added to the Indian country. The delegates from the five tribes are also to set their lobby at work on the same matter. They are to be added also by some of the numbers of the Dawes commission and those who think it is all right to add the Chickasaw country to Oklahoma and also better to take away the Osage country for the reason the Chickasaw country is Democratic territory and the Osage is Republican country. In this way there is to be a union effort among these elements for the purpose of bringing about a change of the lines dividing the two terrifories and the Osage country. To this support must also be added the traders and agonts of the Osage country, who it is claimed are working in the interest of maintaining the present order of things in that country for trading purposes, have concluded that it is better to have the change made. It is insisted that in the event the Osage country is allowed to remain with Oklahoma, it will result in due time in the Osage staking their lands in severalty, which would open it to the whites and it would become a settled country and the business of the irraders would be interrupted.

It also lappens that another delegation of Osages arrived this morning for the purpose of opposing this plan of the chief combined with the other Indian delegates. The second delegation is headed by Judge Thomas Rogers and John Plamer.

They say that it would be injurious to the Osages to throw them into the Indian country. They are here to prevent the change that would faish appear before the committee and insist that no provision be added to the general bill in the senate making the change. They are not desirous of this plan being carried out.

NO NECESSITY FOR BONDS NOW

NO NECESSITY FOR BONDS NOW Secretary Carlisle Thinks the Revenues Will

He Ample for All Purposes Herenfter. Washington, Feb. 19.-Secretary Carlisle to-day sent a reply to the senate resolution inquiring whether "it is necessary or desirable that legislation should be had authorizing the issuing of bonds, treasury notes, or other securities, to realize money

iciencies in the revenue."

The secretary says that he does not consider such authority now necessary. His communication is as follows:

communication is as follows:

"The cash balance in the treasury at the close of business on the 18th inst., exclusive of \$55,191,791 gold reserve, was \$93,75,284,

"It is my opinion that the secretary of the treasury ought to be permanently invested with the authority to issue and sell short time bonds or other obligations of the government for the purpose of raising money to meet such deficiencies in the ordinary revenues, as may occur from time to time; but I do not thing that there is any necessity at the present time for the exercise of such authority if it existed. It is not probable that such deficiencies will occur during the remainder of the current itseal year, as will exceed the available balance on hand, and it is estimated that during the next itseal year the receipts will exceed the expenditures."

This letter is accepted in the senate as having a direct bearing upon the amendment to the sundry civil bill proposed by the senate committee on appropriations, providing for an issue of certificates of indebtedness.

Many senators who have given their assent to the amendment have stated from

viding for an issue of certificates of indebtedness.

Many senators who have given their assent to the amendment have stated from
the beginning that they would agree to the
proposition only upon the direct request of
the secretary for such ant. This has been
especially true of the silver senators.

Senator Teller has been one of the most
conservative of silver men on this proposition, yet he is understood to have voted
against it in committee, because there had
been no declaration from the treasury department that the certificates were needed.
It is understood that the amendment was
put forward with the idea that it was liable
to be ruled out on a point of order in the
senate, and that if it passed that body it
would fall in the house.

MISSOURL ROYAL ARCANUM.

MISSOURI ROYAL ARCANUM.

The Grand Council for the State in Session at St. Louis. St. Louis, Feb. 19.—The grand council for

Missouri of the Royal Arcanum, met in an-nual session in Odd Fellows' building to-day, Over 160 delegates from different parts f the state were present, each subordinate of the state were present, each subordinate council having one delegate. The reading of reports occupied the morning sesson. Grand Regent P. F. Filteraft's annual address showed the order to have made good progress. Grand Secretary Cox's report showed assets of \$2,411.28 in excess of liabilities; a net gain in membership of 58, and four new councils created during the bast year. ast year. Aster the officers' reports had been read

Asier the officers' reports had been read and referred the standing committees made their reports. The afternoon session was devoted to legislation for the good of the order in secret session.

The election of officers and committees for the ensuing year concluded the business of the present session of the grand council, the next meeting of which will be held in this city on the third Tuesday in February. 1886. The following are the officers elected: Grand regent, Jere Haideman; vice grand regent, Ford Smith; grand orator, William Morgan, strand secretary, Charles B. Cox grand treasurer, A. F. Robinson, Jr., grand chaplain, R. C. Parlett, of Kansas City, grand guide, Joseph Robinson; grand warden, Charles Menth; grand sentry, John C. Lyens.

Lyons.

The old board of trusiers, consisting of Dr. A. F. Fleishman, of Sefalia; J. F. Sullivan, of Kansas City, and F. H. Thomas, of St. Louis, was re-elected. Carl Moley and A. S. Robinson, Jr., were chosen representatives to the supreme council, with President Filteraft and F. H. Thomas as alternates.

Oratorical Contest at Marshall.

Marshall, Mo., Feb. 12—(Special.) An excelling oratorical contest between four representatives of the Houxonian, Bairdian and Pearsonian sceleties of Missouri Vailey college took place at the opera house last night before an immense guidelice. W. J. Dysart won first honors and W. S. Crockett second, both Houxonians, H. S. Conrad represented the Bairdians and J. H. Doran the Pearsonians, and both did so well it was hard for the judges to make a decision. Oratorical Contest at Marshall.

Found Dead in Fort Scott. Found Dead in Fort Scott.

Fort Scott, Kas., Feb. 19.—(Special.) This afternoon A. Fellows, a drusgist of Hiattville, was found dead in a stairway on Main street in this city. He had arrived here but a few minutes before and it is thought his death was due to heart failure brought on by over-exertion in walking up from the "Kary" depot. He was about 60 years of age. He has resided in this county but a short time, having formerly lived in Leavenworth.

Rallroad Assessment. F. M. DEBORD,

WHOLESALE
AND RETAIL WALL PAPER.

Paints, Glass and Room Moulding.

Paints, Glass and Room Moulding.

\$113-1115 Walnut St., Kansac City, Mo

Washington, Feb. 19 .- (Special.) The del-JONES FREE COINAGE BILL FAILED TO REACH A VOTE IN THE SENATE.

A DETERMINED EFFORT MADE.

BUT THE OPPOSITION TO THE WHITE METAL COULD NOT BE OVERCOME.

senator Wolcott Introduced a Surprising Resolution Just Before Adjournment -Long Speeches by Vilas and Pratt on the Financial Question.

the senate is finished and no vote will be had on the Jones bill. This one day de-voted to the hill showed conclusively that no amount of pressure would bring about a vote, and if the silver bill was kept before the senate that it would result in defeating the appropriation bills and force an extra session. The silver men feel that they have shown their strength and believe that they have gained a substantial vic-tory in securing the promise of a vote upon the resolution presented by Mr. Wolcott, declaring the sense of the senate, Al-though the agreement was not entered into in the senate, all the senators present who in the senate, all the schators present who were opposing the resolution agreed privately that a vote should be had on the resolution to-merrow. It will probably be debated somewhat and senators will briefly express their views. It is possible to prevent a vote if those who are not parties to the private agreement should decide to oppose it, as there was no unanimous consent asked on view to be senator. sent asked or given in the senate. The Republicans who agreed that there should be a vote included Senators Aldrick, Platt, Chandler, Quay, as well as the silver lead-ers on the Republican side, while Senators Cockreil, Blackburn and Jones, of the Democratic senators, agreed to the proposi-tion.

Cocketen, Baccourn and Jones, of the Domocratte senators, agreed to the proposition.

The opponents of the Jones bill present said they were willing there should be a vote on the declaratory resolution presented by Mr. Wolcott, and it is believed that this private agreement will be adhered to in the senate. This ends the sliver light for this session, and the appropriation bills will monopolize the remainder of the session, with perhaps some time devoted to the bankruptcy bill and the pooling bill.

At 9 o'clock to-night the senate adjourned, after a determined but fruitless effort on the part of the silver men, led by Mr. Jones himself made the motion to adjourn after it had been made evident that a voting quorum of senators could not be held in the senate chamber for an all night's struggle.

One of the surprises immediately preceding the adjourned was a verification.

held in the senate chamber for an all night's struggle. One of the surprises immediately preceding the adjournment was a resolution submitted by Mr. Wolcott, of Colorado, one of the most active silver leaders declaring that while the welfare of the country required the unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1, yet, in view of the near adjournment of congress and the pressing demand of appropriation bills, it was inexpedient to enter upon the consideration of the silver bill at the present session of congress. Not action was taken on the resolution, but it was regarded as significantly foreshadowing the course of the silver bill when it comes up to-morrow.

The silver forces asserted their strength at the outset of the proceedings to-day and by a vote of 28 to 37 displaced the morning business and took up the silver forcached.

Mr. Vilas, of Wisconsin, then took the

a quorum, on Mr. Aldrich's motion to go into executive session.

From that time until adjournment vain efforts were made to secure a voting quorum, although a quorum was present most of the time, many senators refusing to vote. The tedious process continued intil 5 o'clock, when Mr. Jones reluctantity yielded and the long session closed.

ingil 3 o'clock, when Mr. Jones reluctantify yielded and the long session closed.

Mr. Wolcott's Resolution.

Mr. Wolcott's resolution was as follows: "Resolved, That it is the sense of the senate that the welfare and prosperity of the United States requires the enactment of a law for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. "Resolved, That in view of the fact that this concress will expire by law March 4, and that there are important appropriation bills requiring the attention of the senate, It is the sense of the senate that consideration of such a law be not entered upon at this session of congress."

Mr. Jones asked that the resolution lie over. Then he added, somewhat wearily: "I move that the senate now adjourn."

This was the signal for the close of the contest.

There was a hurrying of senators to the close, was an accurrying from the galleries. Then, at 902 p. m., the senate adjourned until to-morrow at II o'clock.

House Proceedings.

House Proceedings.

House Proceedings.

The house spent to-day in the further consideration of the naval appropriation bill. The points of order made by Mr. Savers against the items for the increased enlisted force of the navy were overruled and his amendments looking to their climination were defeated.

The committee on naval affairs was victorious on every test of strength taken to day. The naragraphs providing for the increase of the navy (the battleshins and tornedo boats) will be reached to-morrow, and the committee is sameuine that the increases recommended will be authorized despite the determined opposition of Chairman Sayors, of the appropriation committee, who announced to-day that he would fight the authorization of the new ships until the close of the session. The conference report on the bill to extend the time for making returns under the income tax law were agreed to, and several bills of minor importance were passed at the opening of the session.

PACKING COMPANY FAILS.

The Moran Establishment at St. Joseph Is

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 19 .- (Special.) Th St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 12.—(Special.) The Moran Packins Company, of this city, is in temporary financial trouble, and to-lay executed two deeds of trust, one to John Donovan, Jr., to secure two notes of \$25,000 each due the State National bank, and one to the St. Joseph Stock Yards and Termin-al Company, to secure the contract entered to the St. Joseph Stock Yards and Terminal Company, to secure the contract entered into between it and the packing company, whereby the latter agreed to pay to the stock yards company \$20,000 per year as yardance fees for a period of eight years. The Moran Packing Company has been doing business here for three years, but an unusually dult season has resulted in its temporary embarrassment. The company employed over 100 men the year round, and was regarded as the most substantial business concern in the city. The business of the firm will be carried right along and all contracts made will be fulfilled. The company's property is worth \$120,000, and it has no indebtedness outside of what has been secured.

A CHANGE IN THE CHICAGO "HEBALD."

John B. Walsh Sells His Interest in That Paper as Well as of the "Evening Post." Chicago, Ill., Feb. 12.—John R. Walsh,the

printing plants, franchises and good will of the newspapers mantioned, the transfer includes the Herald and the Evening Post buildings, both of them admirably adapted to newspaper publication.

"Under the new ownership the Herald will continue to be a leading exponent of the principles of the Democratic party, pledged to the support of honest taxation."

Mr. Scott said to ment taxation."

Mr. Scott said to ment that the price paid for the two papers was approximately \$200,000. A mortgage on the Herald building and fixtures for \$60,000 and a mortgage on the Post building secures bonds which were subscribed by Marshall Field and other friends of Mr. Scott

DON'T ALL RUSH AT ONCE.

The Belmont-Morgan Syndicate Offer Their

Bonds for Sale at a Good Advance New York, Feb. 19.-The managers of the Belmont-Morgan government loan syndi-cate issued their prospectus for the Amer-ican half of the new 4 per cent bonds late this afternoon. The bonds are issued for public subscription and they can be paid for in currency or gold. The managers of the syndicate it was said to be a contracted to the syndicate, it was said to-day, will un-doubtedly sell the bonds on terms which they consider will be most advantageous to the object the syndicate has in view, namely, the building up and maintaining of the government gold reserve. They may sell the bonds to one bidder or to several; they may sell them for gold or currency,

they may sell them for gold or currency, or to which ever bidder or bidders whose bid or bids may be considered next advantageous to the government and therefore most advantageous to the syndicate.

Following is the circular.

New York, Feb. 19.—On behalf of the syndicate.

New York, Feb. 19.—On behalf of the syndicate we offer for sale the above described \$52.315,00 United States 4 per cent bonds bearing literest from February 1, 1855, and maturing February 1, 1855. The price is 1124 per cent, of which 174 per cent will be payable on all of the amount, and the remaining 160 per cent on or before March, or upon delivery of the bonds as provided below, with interest at 4 per cent per annum from March 1. The bends will be delivered as soon as they are prepared and executed by the treasury department. Furchasers destring to complete their payments before the delivery of the bonds will

livered as soon as they are prepared and executed by the treasury department. Furchasers desiring to complete their payments before the delivery of the bonds will be given negotiable receipts.

The subscription list will be opened at 10 a. m. on February 20 and will be closed by either of the undersigned, and payments must be made to Messrs J. P. Morgan & Co., in cash or by certified check on New York banks.

The right is reserved by us to reject any application and to apportion allotments between American and European applicants in any way we may deem best. At least one-half of the bonds will be allotted in London on such terms and conditions as

A CHRONIC SWINDLER.

ness for Uttering Fraudulent Paper. San Francisco, Feb. 19.-The Examiner, oncerning the arrest of Frank H. Trues dell in Emporia, Kas., for attempting to swindle banks by means of forged checks,

Inst Truesdell should be caught at such a crime will not surprise those who know him best. He had a weakness for uttering fraudulent and worthless paper, and had several narrow examps from being sent to jail while here. Some of his transactions that came to light, and most of them were never heart of, show that he was a skillful and sublicious operator completion. lowing season, he took Truesdell under his wing and spoke of him in the highest terms. This strengthened his position.

The first emoked transaction brought amount him here came from Sin Jose, where he had issued a valueless check and realized \$50 on it. He was threatened with prosecution for this offense, but succeeded in reising the money, and sifest himself, thanks to friends who believed the whole thing was a mere error, and that no crime was intended.

He forged the name of William H. Mills, land agent of the Southern Pacific commany, to a promiseory note for \$100, having met Mills on an editorial excursion. Truesdell's pathetic story of his needs and repentence secured him immunity from prosecution. He also passed a worthless check for \$150 on a wholesale liquor house.

Well Known in Washington.

Well Known in Washington.

Washington, Feb. 12—(Special.) A press
dispatch in the morning papers to the effect that a man claiming to be Hartwell
Heath, and supposed to be Frank Truesdell, had aitempted to secure money frainulently from the Citizens' bank, at Elmporta, Kas., created considerable commont to-day among the many acquaintances of Truesdell who, some years aro,
was a prominent newspaper man in the
East. He was formerly a correspondent
in this city of the Ballimore American,
but has not been connected with that paper for years. It is alleged that he was
not altogether straight here and, after
leaving this city, is said to have victimized former acquaintances by means of
worthless drafts. Congressman Colkins,
of Indiana, is said to have been caught
for See.

Wanted at Syranses, N. V.

Wanted at Syracuse, N. V.

Empayla, Kas., Feb., 19.—(Special.) Hartweil P. Heath, or Editor Frank H. Truesdell, who was inled here vesterday for attempting to passession and refuses to talk
its cool self-nossession and refuses to talk
to anyone. He gave an unwilling sitting
for a photograph this afternoon. A dispatch was received to-day by Marshall
Flemming from the chief of police of Syracuse. N. Y. requesting Heath's picture,
and urging his detention here, as the Syracuse authorities say they want him on twocharges of forgery, County Autorney Simpson thinks Lyan county will not care to
linear the expense of forlinging witnesses
from California to convict the prisoner,
but the bankers here say the California
witness will be here and that he will be
prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

SOME IMPORTANT BILLS PASSED Oklahoma Legislature Repeals All Usury and Interest Laws—Legal Rate of Interest 7 Per Cent.

Guthrie, O. T., Feb. 12.—(Special.) The legislature not down to business to-day and passed some important bills. The first measure to pass both houses was an act making the legal rate of interest, where ino rate is specified, 7 per cent, and repeal-ing all usury and interest laws, thus leav-ing the loaning of money open to free and unlimited competition and compelling ev-ery man to live up to his agreements and pay whatever rate of interest he contracts to pay.

pay whatever rate of interest he contracts to pay.

A bill also passed making it unlawful under heavy penalty for any official to demand any fees before the same are carned and for any elerk of court to require a deposit to cover his fees; also one appropriating \$1.00 for the maintaining of the historical absociation.

The house passed an act fixing saloon licenses at \$500 and one reorganizing the agricultural college. The senate this evening passed a bill requiring candidates for probate judge to be \$5 years old and members of the bar who have practiced three years.

BOURBONS GLOOMY.

THEY FAILED IN THEIR LITTLE SCHEME WITH THE BEER MEASURE.

BILL DEFEATED IN THE HOUSE.

THEY RAGED AS THE HEATHEN DO BUT TO NO PURPOSE.

Major Bittinger, for the Majority, Reported the Bill Adversely and the Report Was Adopted by Nearly a Party Vote-Senate Proceedings.

the call for resolutions in the house this morning Mr. Higher, of Schuyler, intro-duced a resolution, which was adopted, tendering the use of the hall next Monday to Professor Oscazuma for the free deliv-ery of his lecture on Africa, its people traditions and development. Oscarima is a native African prince, born and reared to young manhood in Kaffir land. He is a graduate of Oxford university. England, is descended from the Arabs, and in youth, tke his people, was a cannibal. The prof-is from his lecture go to the A. M. E. nissions in Africa.

A majority and minority report were sub-mitted from the committee on education louching the committee substitute amendog from the state normals the right to iswe state cortificates, and providing that the state superintendent shall hold public examinations in six different places in the state each year. These conflicting reports precipitated a warm debate. The minority report opposed the substitute and termed it

state normals and to increase the duties of the state superintendent of public schools.' Mr. Steele, of Jefferson, moved the adop Mr. Steele, of Jefferson, moved the adoption of the substitute and supported his motion by calling in question the sufficiency and constitutionality of the substitute. Mr. Sullinger, or Gentry, replied in a warm speech, in which he declared that the weakness of our normal system is in the fact that a stuffed graduation from the state normals procures for such graduates illy-considered, and in many cases illy-founded, certificates to teach.

Mr. Swanger, of Sullivan, chairman of the committee on education, fellowed Mr. Steele in opposition to the substitute Watson, of Christian, Gailliths, of Livingston, and Dyer, of DeKalb, supported the substitute.

Scele in apposition to the substitute, and Lyer, of Dekalb, supported the substitute.

Speaker Russell ruled that the substitute changed the purpose of the original bill, and was therefore unconstitutional and out of order; and hence, also, that the minority report upon the substitute is not in order. From motion of Major Bittinger the "whole matter" was laid upon the table by a vote of 49 to 47. Immediately after the disposition of the above matter Major Bittinger, of the committee on ways and means, reported unfavorably the beer inspection bill. Mr. Davidson submitted a minority report or the above matter Major Bittinger, of the committee on ways and means, reported unfavorably the beer inspection bill. Mr. Davidson submitted a minority report or the table. He did this to save time. But the Democratic members were not to be so shut off from debate and a change to fillibuster and waste time. It seems to be their fixed purpose to consume time and keep the house from doing business. On every opportunity they talk themselves house. But a few Republicans do not yet appear to see the point. The motion to lay on the table was lost by a vote of 56 to 53. Another point on the beer bill seems not to have been fairly understood by some Republicans. Democrats have concocted a little scheme to force the house to pass the beer taxing, beer inspecting, inspector creating bill, in the hope that it will drive the German vote in St. Louis from the Republican runks, and has no other purpose in your which Democrats give to the bill is not honest, and has no other purpose in your which Democratic monetary are sufficient runks, and has no other purpose in the bill. There can be little reason to doubt that if the senate will first pass the measure it can also be passed in the house of the fact that Pemocrats now favor in the fact that the senate expecially in view of the fact that Pemocrats now favor in the fact that the senate expecially in view of the fact that Pemocrats now favor is only to gain a temporary pariy advantage.

these spaces, informed the house. Democratis tried to shat him off on the rule limiting speaches to five minutes, but Mr. Swanner yielded his time, and Mr. Moran completed his argument. He charged, and no one doubed it, that the bill could not be passed in the senate.

Arguments along the same line were made by Tatum, of St. Louis, and Russell, of Crawford. Mr. Russell said that the bill came to the hone like an illegitimate child, in its swaldling clothes, left at the door of a reputable family, in the deal of night, in the hone that it may be adopted and given a home. He declared that the temperative men of the state are not in favor of the bill; that the same men who only a few days and declared on the floor of the house that it revenue inspection law, pure and simple, is not constitutional, are here now for the same reason, supporting but stand a revenue measure.

He termed the bill a measure to kill Missouri Industries, and to throw out of employment Missouri labering men. He thought it a fit supplement to the legislation of the party now in power in the United States, which has closed so many factories, sent so many men penniless, iooking for work and bogging for bread—a fit supplement to the acts of that party which has dendeted and exhausted the treasury, erippied the national credit and is now borrowing gold from foreign powers to maintain the expenditures of government, in a time of profound peace.

His remarks were greeted with a shout of applause. Democrats, however, were not see well bleased. A half dozen of them were on their feet at once, demanling recognition, but the speaker (Mr. Swanner) recognized Mr. Freeman, of Millor, who mavel the previous question. They yelled, and yelled again. Eke fish caught in the mershes, they squirmed and floundered, but it availed them nothing. Their own noise kept the speaker from hearing Mr. Freeman try to withdraw his motion. They were alike impotent in their rags and in their weakness. The previous question was put, and it or evalued. Then Colone! Crisp, Mr. D

general's office, passed to-day without opposition.

The circarette bill prohibiting the sale
of ciscarette, cigarette paper and tobacco
to children under 18 years of age, passed by
a large majority.

The bill to establish a gallows in the
ponitentiary and providing that all legal
executions should take place there, was
defeated. Also was the supervision bill
providing that every county in the state
should be put under county school supervision. Mr. Spencer, of Douglas, made the
motion which killed the bill by indefinitely
postponing it. So ends the question for
this session. The facts appear to be that

costs collected will considerably more than pay all expenses incident to these courts.

Senate Proceedings.

While the house was defeating the beer inspection bill. Senator Lyman introduced its counterpart in the senate. The house will wait in pleased expectation to see the big row which Senator Lyman has thus assured for the senate.

The "ringer" bill, making the entering or running of a horse out of his class or under a false name, in any rare, a mistermentor, was ordered charassed.

One of the most meritorious bills passed by either house of the general assembly to date it senator Lyman's bill enabling the governor to send to the reform school any boy under 21 years of age sentenced to the pentientiary. It provides that the county from which such boy is sentenced and in which the crime was committed shall pay the expense at the reform school.

Most of the afternoon session was constanted in the discussion of the grain inspection bill.

No final vote has been reached and it is impossible to say to-night exactly what will be done. This much, however, is assured, the rates for the inspection and weighing of grain will be considerably reduced. It is very possible that a compromise allowing 35 cents for inspection and 25 cents for weighing, may be agreed upon, upon.

SUGGESTION FROM THE SOUTH, Proposition to Make General Lee's Birth-

That of Lincoln.

day a National Holiday Along With
That of Lincoln.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 19.—The Richmond
State says this afternoon editorially. The
suggestion is being made in some Northern
papers that the birthing of Abraham Lincoin be made a national holiday. This suggestion is in the way of a tribute to an
American who was made famous by the
great civil war. The best qualities of
men were given prominence by that tremendous conflict.

When congress takes up this bill, however, it will be in order for some Southern
congressman to amend by inserting after
the name of Abraham Lincoln the name of
Robert E. Lee.

What is the object of national boilings
on the anniversaries of the birth of great
men? Such are meant not only as tributes
to the illustrious dead, but as lessons to
coming generations, who can be benefited
by their examples. The life of Lee affords
such an example, as well as the life of
Lincoln Furthermore, the making of a
national holiday must be the work, not of
the scople of one section, but of the entire
country. It must be the voice of the people
of this time, and not by the voice of the
people of our civil war time. It illinois
and what was called the North ask that
Lincoln's birthday be a national day, then
Virginia and what was known as the
South will ask that Lee's birthday be a
national day.

If the North also is to unite with that
section in doing national tribute to Lincoln,
then the South can, with equal propriety,
ask a like tribute to its Lee.

then the South can, with equal propriety, ask a like tribute to its Lee. SENATOR MARTIN'S SOONER BILL Oklahomans Are Just Beginning to Re-

alize the True Import of the Measure. Guthrle, O. T., Feb. 19.-(Special) Th people here are just beginning to realize the true import of the bill introduced by Senator Martin, of Kansas, for the relief Senator Martin, or Kaubias, for the relief of certain persons claiming homesteads in Oklahoma. The bill appears to be a very innocent one, but the fact is that it is one of the most nefarious of all the sooner or land grab bills ever introduced in con-The people whom the bill will help are for poor, honest settlers, ignorant of the aw or pro-lamation, but a lot of railway employes, government officials and deputy

who attempted to steal a large part of Oalahoma City.

The bill, if it becomes a law, will teoparilize the homes of 3.00 or 4.00 people in
this city, beddes entailing thousands of
dollars loss to the city of Guthrie, and the
conditions are about the same in all the
towns of the territory.

These sconors have lost in the land office, before the secretary of the interior
and in all the couris, and now they seek
to override the couris and rob the people
of their homes by special class legislation.

They are experting a powerful influence,
political and otherwise, and have raised a
fund of \$55.60 to help matters along.

A VERY REMARKABLE SHOWING. Statement of the Mutual Life, of New York,

Rusiness. the Mutual Life Insurance Co., of New York, Richard A. McCurdy, president, shows the following remarkable results for the year 1891:

INTERESTED IN SEWARD'S FATE Senator Hawley is Working Actively in Be-half of the Condemned Man.

Washington, Feb. 19.—Senator Hawley, who has been interesting himself especially in the fate of Major Seward, one of the men condemned to death for participat-ing in the recent Hawalian revolution, ex-

REBUILDERS OF THE TEMPLE. Grand Chapter Royal Arch Masons of Kan-

Grand Chapter Royal Arch Missons of Rausas in Session at Topeka.

Topeka, Kax., Feb. 19.—(Special.) The Grand chapter of Royal Arch Masons has been in session to-day. After routine business the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Grand high priest, John H. Spencer, of Independence: deputy grand high priest, Sannel E. Buser, of Dodge City; grand kins, Charles E. Monell. of Kirwin; grand serihe, Aaron Comnett, of Great Bend; grand treasurer, P. J. Freiling, of Leavenworth; grand serier, J. Arch De-Witt, of Salina.

The grand lodge will open a two days' session at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning with 1.600 delegates in attendance.

On Friday a special excursion will be made to Salina upon invitation of the Mystic Shrine, of that city.

Grand Jury Did Its Work.

Grand Jury Did Its Work. Abilene, Kas., Feb. 19.—(Special.) District court ended its session here after a short term. The grand jury returned a number of indictments against liquor sellers in Abilene and other towns of the county. Thirteen arrests have been made and it is reported that other bills are in the hands of the sheriff. The jury considered chiefly charges of liquor selling and examined about eighty witnesses. EMERY, BIRD, THAYER & CO.,

Bullene Moore Errenzolo,

Temperature yesterday-Minimum, 26; max-

To-day we look for the weather to be fair.



A recent European reprot says: "As the season advances, the true Parisienne asserts more and more her predilection for the fluted skirt with hardly any trimming's We look to Paris for our fashions-- and

from there we get them. They are the compasses by which we are guided-and it is by bestowing the most unremitting thought on the subject that enables us to present to you here-what is "absolutely Realizing the great demand that

would be made upon us this spring for separate skirts to be worn with lancy waists, we prepared to meet this demand with the most excellent assortment of elegant as well as the more modest kinds-and now on that third floor you'll find a splendid collection of these popular separate skirts. The materials are crepons, wool and mohair, in the various stripes characteristic of crepons, brocades, plain satins, mohairs, covert cloths, etc .- made in absolutely the latest styles and by the best class of skilled work-

Come up to the third floor and look at these new garments, walk up and down the broad aisles-ask questions and get an idea as to what'll be worn this spring.

The new patent separate Skirtwe would ask you to look at and

express your opinion upon. Some say single, others double breastedfor the new Spring Jackets -choose either, both correct-And in Capesthe first importation brings us some of the handsomest things we've ever seen

-it'll be your verdict when you see them-on the third floor-Glance at the display window on Walnut street-in passing,

EMERY, BIRD, THAYER & CO.,

Bullene, Moore Errenzolo,

JONES' BILL IN THE HOUSE.

if It Should Pass the Senate, Washington, Feb. 19.—The probability, that the Jones silver bill will have a hearuse in the house, if it is passed by the senate, is very small. As apparently impassable barrier stands before the first step necess-sary to bring it before the house, the fa-vorable report from a commutee. The bill will be referred to the comage, weights and measures committee, of which Mr. Bland, the silver advocate, is the chair-man, in the course of house routine, but unfortunately for the silver men that commajority of one against it. With a full muster of the seventeen members there are eight to be listed on each sufe of the question, with Mr. Kligors, or Texas, holding the balance of power, Mr. Kligore was formerly accounted a free silver advocate, but has been resently thought to bold views antasonistic to free silver. An additional advantage for the opponents of free silver, is found in the absence of Mr. Sweet, of Idaho, who is engaged in a contest for the senate at home, so at less the silver men could only hope for a tie vote in committee.

Chairman Bland says he will exert every influence in his power to secure a quorum if the Jones bill is sent to the house, but he does not entertain strong hopes that he can secure a report on the house and that body would be reported be could call it up as privileged business in the house and that body would be rempelled to place fiscit on recert on the silver question unincombered by other issues, a proposition that it has not yet been called to you

FORT SUPPLY RESERVATION.

Cleveland Signs the Hill.

Washington, Feb. 19.-(Special.) A bill was sent to the president to-day changing the law in the matter of opening to settle-ment abandoned military reservatious. According to this measure, which now only needs the signature of the president to be-come a law, abandored military reserva-tions are opened to settlement under the homestead law. This will throw open Fort thors are opened to settlement under the homestead law. This will throw open Fort Supply military reservation in Oklahoma, a fact which will no doubt precipitate a rush for the land. There is a question whether or not it will be a law the moment it is sized by the president, or at the moment the fact of its laving been signed is made known to the senate. That it will become a law the moment it is made known to the senate is held by some, but others instat that this will be a matter that the department will be called upon to decide as it is evident that many will locate on the claims by the time the bill is signed, in the usual run of events the bill will be signed on Thursday, but possibly will not until the last of the week. In the event anyone locates on the claims before the president adds his name to the bill it is announced at the land office that this will certainly be held illegal.

Some think this new law will apply to Council Grove receivation, near Oklahoma City, while others hold that it will not. It is thought at the department that filings will doubtless be made on that reservation, which will force a determination of the question by the department.

A Cigarette Bealer Taken in.
Emporia, Kas., Feb. 13.—(Special.) A new
insthed of stopping a nulsance has been invented by the Emporia city council. A
short time ago an ordinance forbidaing the
sale of cigarettes in the city was passed,
which has been nullified by a man narred
Funk, who lives just outside the city lipits. He has been doing a big business in
the article. Last night the council extended the city limits so as to take him and
his property in. Now he will not only be
debarred from cigarette selling, but will
have the privilege of paying city taxes on
his property.